

## Methodology of calculation economic contribution of participating institutions in EIS National Programme

The economic contribution of participating institutions (so-called: self-share) is calculated in EIS according to four different methods, depending on the database. For each database, one of the following four methods is used:

- A. Each **Member institution** pays the same amount regardless of size, usage and budget. This is typical for specialised databases with 4-8 subscribers.
- B. **Member institutions** are classified into five tiers according to user size and type of institution. Institutions in the same tier pay the same fee. The basis of the self-share is that a tier five institution pays five times, a tier four institution pays four times, a tier three institution pays three times and a tier two institution pays twice as much as a tier one institution.
- C. Institutional subscription fee is determined by the **Provider**.
- D. **Member institutions** are classified into five tiers according to user size and type of institution, with institutions in the same tier paying the same fee. Tier two institutions pay 2.5 times as much as tier one institutions. Tier three institutions pay 2.5 times as much as tier two institutions, etc. This calculation method is valid for databases with a large number of Members (e.g. ScienceDirect, Springer Journals).

In the case of (B) and (D), the type, size and research output of the institution are taken into account.

### Rules of classification into categories

Category 1	higher education institutions with less than 40 lecturers (FTE staff<40) non-profit research centres with less than 40 researchers (FTE staff<40) museums, archives, county and city libraries, hospitals
Category 2	higher education institutions with less than 200 lecturers ( $40 \leq \text{FTE staff} < 200$ ) non-profit research centres with more than 40 researchers ( $40 \leq \text{FTE staff}$ ) HUN-REN research institutes with less than 50 researchers (FTE staff<50) special libraries, governmental institutions, Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library
Category 3	higher education institutions with less than 500 lecturers ( $200 \leq \text{FTE staff} < 500$ ) and with research output of less than 500 studies in Web of Science in the past three years HUN-REN research institutes with more than 50 researchers ( $50 \leq \text{FTE staff}$ ) National Archives of Hungary (including all county archives)
Category 4	higher education institutions with less than 1000 lecturers ( $500 \leq \text{FTE staff} < 1000$ ) higher education institutions with less than 500 lecturers but with research output of more than 500 studies in Web of Science in the past three years Hungarian National Museum Public Collection Centre
Category 5	higher education institutions with more than 1000 lecturers ( $1000 \leq \text{FTE staff}$ ) Hungarian Research Network as one (including all research institutes)

Self-share calculation for data bases subscribed on the basis of the 2024 procurement plan operates in the following ways:

Academic Search Complete – EBSCO	D
Academic Search Ultimate – EBSCO	C
Akadémiai Digitális Archívum – Szaktárs	C
Akadémiai Kiadó Folyóiratcsomag	B
Akadémiai Kiadó MeRSZ	B, C
Akadémiai Kiadó Szótárszolgáltatás	C
American Chemical Society (ACS) Journals	C
Annual Reviews	C
Argumentum – Szaktárs	C
Art and Achitecture Source – EBSCO	C
ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials	C
Attraktor Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Balassi Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
BMJ	C
Brill Databases	C
Brill Journals	C
Business Source Complete – EBSCO	C
Business Source Premier – EBSCO	C
Business Source Ultimate – EBSCO	C
CAB Abstracts	C
Cambridge University Press (CUP) Journals	C
CEEOL	C
Citation Connection – Clarivate	C
ClinicalKey – Elsevier	C
De Gruyter Databases	C
De Gruyter eJournals	C
Econlit - EBSCO	C
Education Source – EBSCO	C
Elsevier – Premium Journals	C
Embase – Elsevier	C
Emerald	C
Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) backfiles	C
EMIS – CEIC	C
GALE	C
Gondolat Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
HeinOnline International Core	C
IEEE	B, C
InCites – Clarivate	C
IOPScience extra	C

Journal and Highly Cited Data – Clarivate	C
JSTOR	C
Kalligram – Szaktárs	C
Kortárs Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Kossuth Kiadó	C
Kriterion – Szaktárs	C
Kronosz Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
L'Harmattan Open Access és Archívum	C
Legal Source – EBSCO	C
Lippincott Williams and Wilkins (LWW)	C
Magyar Napló Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
MathSciNet	C
Mentor Könyvek Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
MMA Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Múlt és Jövő – Szaktárs	C
My Organization – Clarivate	C
Nap Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Napvilág Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Osiris Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Oxford Art Online	A
Oxford Handbooks Online	C
Oxford Music Online	A
Oxford University Press (OUP) Journals	C
Political Science Complete – EBSCO	C
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)	C
Project MUSE	C
ProQuest – Alexander Street	C
ProQuest – Early English Books Online	C
ProQuest – Science and Technology	C
ProQuest Academic Complete	C
ProQuest Central	C
Proquest One Academic	C
Proquest One Literature	C
Proquest SciTech Collection	C
PsycARTICLES	C
PsycInfo	C
Reaxys – Elsevier	C
Religion & Philosophy Collection – EBSCO	C
RILM Abstracts of Music Literature	C
Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC)	B, C
Sage Journals	C
Sage Research Methods	C
Science Journals	C

ScienceDirect – Elsevier	D
SciFinder Discovery Platform	C
SciVal – Elsevier	C
Scopus – Elsevier	C
SocINDEX with Full Text	C
Springer Nature Journals	D
Springer Nature e-books	C
Springer Nature – SpringerProtocols	C
Statista	C
Szaktudás Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Szent István Társulat – Szaktárs	C
Tarsoly Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Taylor and Francis Online	B, C
Tinta Könyvkiadó – SzakKönyvTár – Szaktárs	C
Tinta Könyvkiadó – SzóTudásTár	C
TIT Gondolat Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Typotex – Interkönyv	C
Ulrichsweb – ProQuest	C
UpToDate	C
USC SOÁ VHA	no self-share, 100% EIS-subsidy
Vince Kiadó – Szaktárs	C
Web of Science – Clarivate	B
Wiley Online Library	C
World Politics Review	C